

PURPOSELY PASSIVE

The Blockading Squadron Has no Intention of Bombarding

HAYANA OR DRAWING FIRE OF FORTS.

The Strategic Aim of the Blockade is being Accomplished With Entire Satisfaction to the Government--Washington Naval Authorities Doubt the Prospective Battle Between Spanish and American fleets off the Philippines--The Explanation is not at all Conclusive--The Announcement is Made that the Campaign in Cuba may not Begin Before Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.--THE WAR SITUATION IS SUBSTANTIALLY THIS:

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON REMAINS PASSIVE BEFORE HAYANA, WITH NO PRESENT PURPOSE OF BOMBARDING OR OF DRAWING THE FIRE OF THE SHORE BATTERIES. THE STRATEGIC PURPOSE OF EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE OF THE CUBAN CAPITAL IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED TO THE ENTIRE SATISFACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES HERE.

THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT A PART OF THE FLEET WILL BE WITHDRAWN FOR THE PURPOSE OF AFFORDING ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS.

AS TO THE REPORTS OF THE IMMINENCE OF A NAVAL BATTLE OFF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE NAVAL AUTHORITIES HERE SERIOUSLY DOUBT WHETHER THE SPANISH FLEET WILL MAKE A STAND AGAINST THE AMERICAN SHIPS. THEIR REASON FOR THIS BELIEF IS THAT THE SPANISH FLEET IS VERY INFERIOR TO THE AMERICAN FORCE UNDER ADMIRAL DEWEY. THE DEPARTMENT, THEREFORE, IS CONFIDENT THAT THE SPANISH FLEET WILL NOT GO TO DO BATTLE ON THE HIGH SEAS WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY, BUT WILL REMAIN IN PORT TO SECURE THE PROTECTION OF THE BATTERIES OF MANILA AND THE DEPARTMENT IS NOT EXPECTING AN ENGAGEMENT FOR ABOUT TWO DAYS.

Without giving any explanation for setting this time the department allows it to be surmised that the estimate is based upon its knowledge of Admiral Dewey's whereabouts. There is no certainty that there will be an engagement at all in the immediate future, the main purpose of the American expedition being to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations in Asiatic waters. It is possible that this can be done without attacking the other at all, by seizing a suitable port on some adjacent island without fortifications, the sympathies of whose inhabitants are towards the insurgents.

No word had come to the department up to the close of office hours of the Montezuma at Cienfuegos. The officials are inclined to believe that it has been gotten in that port she did so before the blockade of Cienfuegos had begun.

Utter Improbability of it. The very fact that the Madrid officials have rather ostentatiously declared that the Spanish fleet has sailed to bombard the cities on the North American coast is taken as a certain indication at the navy department of the utter improbability of such a movement. If this were contemplated the Spanish officials would be the very last to make their purpose public.

The navy department as yet has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our warships, but the legal officers of the department think they should be sent to the Boston navy prison.

Some vexation was felt at the injury sustained by the Cushing. It is said that this is the first serious breakdown she has suffered in the nine years of her service. Luckily the department will be able to replace her very shortly for President Master, of the Columbian iron works, called at the navy department this afternoon, to announce that the torpedo boat McKee, a twenty knotter, would be ready for trial to-morrow. She will be sent at once to Norfolk to have the finishing touches added and then will join the squadron.

Not Before Fall

In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended. That belief, however, has not prevented the officers whose duty it is to get the troops together from pushing their work with the greatest energy. Thus within twelve hours after the fall bill began to circulate, the department was able to begin to send out circulars, prescribing the methods to be followed in recruiting the regular army up to its full strength of 61,000 men. The enormous amount of work involved in thus increasing the army, regular and volunteer, has caused General Miles to abandon his southern trip for the present.

The officials of the department were overwhelmed to-day with all sorts of protests and appeals against their action in making movements of troops among the volunteer forces and many changes may be looked for.

The state department posted a notice to-day stating it had been officially advised of the issuance of neutrality orders by Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Russia and Colombia. To these should be added Great Britain, that country having issued a neutrality proclamation although the state department has not yet been officially advised of the fact. It is supposed also that the official notice of France's neutrality will be received to-morrow as press dispatches announce that a proclamation was agreed upon at yesterday's cabinet council at Paris. Up to to-night, however, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had not received any notice of such proclamation.

Austria's Delay. Including France, four out of the six great powers of Europe have declared their neutrality, namely Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. There remains of the great powers Germany and

Austria, neither of which have yet acted. The delay of Austria does not cause surprise as Austria's sympathy with Spain is more pronounced than that of any other country of Europe. It is not doubted, however, that Austria will assume a neutral attitude sooner or later. The delay of Germany is felt to be due solely to Germany's consulting her own commercial interests before shaping the exact terms of her neutrality proclamation. From the first Germany and Great Britain have opposed the right of search as detrimental to commerce. Thus far Spain has announced a much more radical doctrine than the United States on this matter. The Spanish order published in the official gazette last Monday announces the purpose of exercising the right of search of all merchant ships on the high seas. The President's proclamation of yesterday qualified the right of search by saying that it "is exercised with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest ground of suspicion, etc."

It is understood that this matter of right of search is causing the hesitation on the part of Germany and that if it is satisfactorily established that German merchant ships shall not be subject to embarrassment, Germany will adopt the same course as other nations. The action already taken by four of the six great powers shows there will be no concert of interference.

Portugal's Attitude.

The attitude of Portugal is felt to be more important just at present than that of any of the great powers of Europe, owing to the presence of the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde Islands belonging to Portugal. Neither the state department, nor the Portuguese minister at Washington, Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, had received word up to tonight, as to the purpose of Portugal on the question of neutrality. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here as it was felt that Portugal's vicinage to Spain might induce her to withhold neutrality for the present. She owns the Cape Verde group, the Azores and the Madeiras, which would give the Spanish fleet three very important bases of operation. Late in the day press dispatches from Lisbon saying that the cabinet council would declare neutrality to-morrow relieved this apprehension considerably. The effect of the decree will be to compel the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde to leave immediately. It is felt, however, that Portugal has done her neighbor a good turn in deferring the proclamation until to-morrow, as the Spanish fleet has been laying in stores and coal for several days past, and doubtless will be fully equipped and ready to sail before the neutrality proclamation forces them out of Portuguese waters.

Colombia Comes to Time.

Colombia is the only South or Central American republic which has thus far declared neutrality. Spain has counted much on the co-operation of Spanish-American countries, but there is no reason to doubt that all of them will adopt a neutral position.

Members of the diplomatic corps dismissed their report coming from Europe that another move toward European intervention will be made as soon as Spain suffers a decisive reverse. This is said to be purely conjectural as no such move has taken form thus far by the exchange of notes. It is accepted as settled that no more ships intended for the American navy can leave the ports of those countries which have declared their neutrality. This result is most serious in the case of the cruiser Albany now at the Armstrong yards, Elswick, England. The either the Albany nor the torpedo boat Somers can leave, although the United States flag was raised over them before the proclamation of neutrality was issued. It is said the raising of the flag cannot avoid the manifest uses of the ship for war purposes.

THE WAR TAXES.

The Revenue Bill Draws Forth a Lengthy Talk in the House--Vote to be Taken To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 27.--The general debate upon the measure framed by the ways and means committee to meet the extraordinary expenditures of the war with Spain opened in the house to-day. It will continue through to-morrow, and on Friday at 4 o'clock the vote will be taken. There was an absence of that partisan rancor which has always heretofore characterized debates upon revenue measures. Both sides through their representative leaders, Messrs. Bailey and Dingley, concurred in the necessity which existed for immediately raising hundreds of millions to prosecute the war, but the opposing doctrines which they held clashed at the first onset over the methods by which the revenue should be raised.

The section providing for \$500,000,000 of bonds became the target of the Democratic and Populist opposition, and Mr. Bailey, in an hour's speech, argued for an income tax, which would raise \$100,000,000 a year, the coinage of the silver coinage and the issue of \$50,000,000 of legal tender notes as an alternative position.

Mr. Dingley declared that it was almost incredible that any one should seriously propose in such a crisis that the government should rely for funds upon the proceeds of another lawsuit over a proposition which the supreme court had already decided against the government. Mr. Sayers, of Texas, the ranking minority member of the appropriation committee, devoted his time to an argument to demonstrate that the money to be raised by the bill was excessive, and would breed reckless profligacy. The expenses of the civil war in 1861, when the government maintained 2,000,000 men in the field, and had four times as many ships as it had to-day, were only \$1,100,000,000. In view of that fact he contended that to raise \$500,000,000 to carry on a war, insignificant in comparison, may

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result in useless waste and extravagance. The Populists also vigorously opposed the bond proposition. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, in by far the most notable speech of the day, added to his reputation as a brilliant orator. The evening session was devoted to short speeches by members unable to secure time at the day session.

MATANZAS BOMBARDED

By the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati--Great Damage Done to the City. No Casualties on American Side.

KEY WEST, April 27.--The New York, Puritan and Cincinnati bombarded the forts at Matanzas this afternoon. The engagement began at 12:45 and closed at 1:15. There were no casualties on the American side.

Great damage is known to have been done to Matanzas and, it is believed, there was loss of life.

The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda. A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship and this was also shelled. About twenty eight-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short. About five or six light shells were fired from the half completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short.

The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished.

In the neighborhood of three hundred shots were put on land from the three ships at a range of from four thousand to seven thousand yards.

Rear Admiral Sampson when asked if he was satisfied with the result, said: "Yes, I am. I expected it to be." The half completed earthworks and battery were apparently all ploughed up by the shells.

All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement, and when they were firing at the shortest range nearly every shell took effect. The forts which were bombarded were on a low-lying point and were considered merely earthworks. They did not make a good target, yet when the big guns were fired at the shortest range portions of the fort could be seen flying in the air at every shot.

The flagship returned to Havana and the Puritan and Cincinnati were left on Matanzas station.

A DIZZY STORY

About a Spanish Squadron Sailing for the United States to Bombard Northern Ports.

BAYONNE, France, April 27.--According to a letter just received here from Madrid, dated from the Spanish capital on Tuesday, April 26, a Spanish squadron, consisting of four ironclads and two torpedo boat destroyers, sailed for the United States yesterday. It was rumored that the squadron was to steam direct across the Atlantic and bombard northern ports of the United States. The port from which this squadron sailed was not mentioned.

It was added, however, that a second squadron, consisting of four ironclads and two cruisers, was being formed at Cadiz. Its destination was unknown.

LONDON, April 27.--It is reported here from Madrid that the destination of the Spanish fleet, which is said to have been at sea for some days, is unknown to any one but the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo. But it is added news is expected before long, at the Spanish capital, of the bombardment of American coast towns.

The reports from Madrid also say that the Spanish naval authorities are satisfied that Spain can easily force the blockade of Cuba, when she desires to do so. But in the meantime it is explained as the governors of Cuba and Porto Rico have advised the Spanish government that they do not need the fleet, the government has decided to utilize the war ships elsewhere.

Little But Rich.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 27.--The Ambrosio Bolivar, a little Cuban coasting steamer, taken by the Monitor Terror last night, off Cardenas, arrived here to-night. The Bolivar looked like a toy boat as the prize crew brought her in. But the little Spaniard was richer than she looked, as was learned when \$70,000 of silver specie was found stored away in her, beside a cargo of bananas and three hundred casks of wine.

LIEUTENANT CURTIS

Wants to Come Home--Main Thought is to Get a Whack at Spain.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.--Representative Davenport to-day received a letter from Lieutenant C. K. Curtis, of the United States navy, now at Honolulu, in which he expresses the hope that he will be brought home and permitted to participate in the war with Spain. Lieutenant Curtis is a West Virginian, whom many Intelligencer readers know. He has been absent on his present assignment for nearly a year. A little daughter born soon after he left for the west is one of the attractions which draws him homeward, but his main thought is to get a whack at Spain.

Will Serve Havana Out.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAYANA, April 27.--Havana now feels the pinches of the blockade. When Spanish need of food becomes imperative, then if there is money enough in the city to make it worth while, there are likely to be many attempts made at blockade running, but Rear Admiral Sampson says they will

THE EXPECTED BATTLE

Between the United States Asiatic Squadron and Spanish Fleet of the Philippines.

WILL MAKE VERY SHORT WORK OF THEM.



LONDON, April 27.--The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says the American squadron sailed direct for Manila at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

THE United States Asiatic squadron, mobilized at Mirs Bay, China, consists of the flagship Olympia, one of the best cruisers afloat; Captain C. V. Gridley, Rear Admiral George Dewey, commander-in-chief; cruisers Baltimore, Captain N. M. Dyer; Boston, Captain Frank Wildiez; Concord, Commander Asa Walker; Raleigh, Captain F. B. Coghlan; gunboat Petrel, Commander E. P. Wood; dispatch boat, Hugh McCulloch; steamers, Nanshan, storeship, Zafiro, collier.

The Spanish fleet at the Philippine islands may be able to resist the United States fleet for a short time, with the assistance of the guns from the Spanish forts, but otherwise the American vessels would make very short work of the Spanish squadron, which consists of the following vessels: Cruisers Reina Christina, Castilla, Velasco, Don Juan de Austria; gunboats, Paraguay, Ulloa, El Cano, General Lezo, Marquez del Duero; transports, General Alava, Manila, Cuba.

LONDON, April 28.--The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul General Williams, after spending the evening ashore with United States Consul Wildman, accompanied the American squadron. Thirty insurgent leaders here wanted to accompany it, but Chief Aguinaldo goes as their representative. He will take charge of the insurgent forces at Manila. Admiral Dewey has issued strict orders that no barbarous or inhuman acts are to be perpetrated by the insurgents.

"The primary object is the capture of the Spanish fleet, which Admiral Dewey thinks more important than capturing Manila. He is determined to prevent its preying upon American vessels. On reaching Manila he will demand its capitulation within half an hour of his arrival. His men are in the best spirits and excellent health. There have been nine desertions, including six Chinamen, one Italian and one German during the fleet's stay at Hong Kong. Every preparation has been made. The ships are cleaned and painted for battle and the general opinion is that the fight in these waters will result in an easy victory for America. Her ships carry 122 guns, as against 96 or thereabouts in the Spanish fleet.

be unsuccessful. Then will come the inevitable, and Havana will be forced to surrender and beg for food.

IN THREE DAYS

The Spanish and American Fleets on the Pacific May Have a Very Interesting Argument Off the Philippines.

MADRID, April 27.--An official dispatch from Manila announces that the Spanish fleet has sailed to take up its position to meet the United States squadron. The latter had not been sighted when the cable message was sent; but the American war ships were expected at any moment.

LONDON, April 27.--According to a special dispatch received here to-day, from Madrid, the Spanish minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, received a cipher message from the Spanish admiral in command at Manila, Admiral Montejó, announcing that after taking the measures necessary to organize the naval defenses at Manila and Cavite, he was about to sail with his squadron to take up a position and await the coming of the United States fleet.

The Spanish minister of marine, the special dispatch continues, forthwith communicated with Premier Sagasta, who summoned the minister for war, General Correa, and the three ministers held a conference. Shortly afterward another dispatch arrived from the Captain General of the Philippine Islands, detailing the military measures he is taking to support the action of the Spanish squadron and to defend Manila, Cavite and other places against any American attempt to land in combination with the insurgents.

The news soon reached the clubs and the newspapers and created an immense sensation. The minister of marine expressed the belief that the United States squadron would reach Manila in about sixty hours, and a battle, therefore, is expected in about three days.

The naval men here who are acquainted with the Philippine Islands, believe the Spanish squadron will take up positions near Cavite, so as to be supported by the batteries there and at Manila.

That Position Will be Held.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.--The Otis Steel Company, which is controlled wholly by English capital, announces through General Manager Bartol that employees who desire to go to war can do so with the positive assurance that their positions will be held open for them until their return, no matter how long the war may last. Receivers Myron T. Horrick and Robert Bleckenseder, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie have issued the following circular to employees of the road: "Any of the employees of this railway who leave in good standing for the purpose of volunteering in the United States army or in the state militia during the present war will be re-employed on their discharge from the government service and given their old places."

The Liberal Reminds Us.

MADRID, April 27.--The Liberal reminds General Fitzhugh Lee that "five days have elapsed of the fifteen he pro-

phesied would suffice to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba," and asks: "In view of the little progress made, whether General Lee has not miscalculated."

Continuing the Liberal says: "It appears that a coup de main on Manila is now intended, but the Spaniards are quite confident that the result will be disastrous to the Americans. There is great enthusiasm at Manila, where volunteers have been enrolled and a warm reception is being prepared for the Americans." The Liberal likens the United States squadron to "a dog among nine wins."

THEY SAY THEY HAVE, But Have They Captured an American Bark, Coal Laden.

MADRID, April 27.--An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, says the governor of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, announces that the Spanish gunboat El Cano has arrived here, having captured the American bark Saranac, Captain Bartaby, from Newcastle, N. S. W., on February 26, for Iloilo. The Saranac had 1,640 tons of coal on board.

Here, This is No Dress Parade.

WASHINGTON, April 27.--It was learned to-day that the torpedo boat Cushing is on her way north from the blockading squadron of Admiral Sampson, off Havana, in order that repairs may be made to her starboard engine, which is wrecked as the result, it is said, of an attempt to show off her fine qualities by Naval Cadet Boyd, who was temporarily in charge of her. The repairs, it is expected, will take about a month and probably will be done at the Norfolk navy yard. It is said that the vessel had no encounter of any sort with the Spanish, and that there is nothing in the reports current that the Spanish gunboat Ligera had fired at and hit her.

Andrew Carnegie's Patriotism.

IRONWOOD, Mich., April 27.--Andrew Carnegie to-day made arrangements to care for families of the members of the Curry rifles who were called out to Island Lake and from thence to the regular army as volunteers. Superintendent Cole notified the men that their families will be paid an amount of money each month while the men at war and their positions would be held open for them.

To Capture American Yachts.

LONDON, April 28.--According to a special dispatch from Cadiz the new torpedo destroyer Destructor, accompanied by three torpedo boats, sailed yesterday (Wednesday) for Tarifa and Ceuta, probably to attempt to capture American yachts in the Mediterranean.

Seante's Short Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.--The senate was in session but an hour and a half to-day, during which time no important business was transacted.

Waiting Invasion.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, April 27.--The Spanish steamer Paulina, from Barcelona, for San Juan de Porto Rico, loaded with a general cargo, sail-

ed here to-day for war news and decided to remain here for further orders. Advice from Porto Rico show that that colony is awaiting invasion.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Two Spanish Vessels are Alleged to Have Escaped the Vigilance of the American Squadron--Alleged Encounter with a United States Torpedo Boat.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) HAYANA, April 27.--The Spanish coasting steamer Cosme Herrera, which ran the blockade on Saturday last is, it appears, not the only vessel that has reached this port since the blockade was established, as the arrival of the steamer Aviles, from Neuvinas, is also reported. It is reported from Cayo Francos, near Calbarien, that two United States monitors captured two schooners loaded with coal, but discovering they were German vessels, they were released.

Dispatches from Matanzas say an American torpedo boat destroyer has twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time, it is added, six shots were fired at her and she retired.

The Italian cruiser Bausan arrived here on Saturday. Her band played the Spanish national hymn, and the forts and Spanish war ships answered, their bands playing the Italian national hymn. The usual salutes were exchanged.

The local newspapers publish what they believe to be the names of the vessels composing the United States blockading fleet and incidentally they refer to the Dauntless, now the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, which gave the Spaniards so much trouble. It is claimed, by landing filibustering expeditions on the coast of Cuba.

The Spanish gunboat Ligera, it is announced here, encountered at Cayo Piedra, near Cardenas, not far from Matanzas, an American torpedo boat destroyer, which opened fire on the Spanish war ship. The gunboat, it is added, answered with eleven shots. It is claimed the American destroyer was damaged and retreated.

The Spanish steamer Montserrat, from Cadiz, on April 10, via Las Palmas, on April 13, for Havana, has arrived. It is announced safely at Cienfuegos. She had on board three millions in silver and a quantity of ammunition. The Montserrat is commanded by Captain Decam, and is of 2,533 tons.

It is officially announced that the insurgent Brigadier General Maso has been authorized to form a division of natives to fight against the United States troops.

The Spanish officials say that the well known insurgent leader Juan del Delgado, with seventeen of his followers has been killed near Canoe.

The situation here to-day is one of expectation and quiet, patriotic enthusiasm, combined with a desire upon the part of the Spaniards for the opening of real hostilities.

Batteries Ordered to Tampa.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., April 27.--Late to-night it was learned on what is considered good authority, that orders had been received from Washington for the immediate shipment to Tampa, Fla., of two of the light batteries of artillery now stationed at Chickamauga Park.

ELEVEN WERE KILLED

By the Explosion of the Powder Works at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, April 27.--It is now known that eleven people were killed in last night's explosion at the Santa Cruz powder works. All that remains to tell of the gun cotton plant is some twisted iron and a large hole in the ground made by nitro-glycerine.

Besides those killed by the explosion an employee named De Cosa, who had suffered from heart disease, dropped dead at his home as a result of the shock. H. Connolly had three ribs broken. It is thought that a young man named Miller was killed, as his horse, with boys eyes blown out, was found where he left the animal. There were two others by the name of Miller who were in the list of killed.

The bodies of those killed, with the exception of Gilleran, are unrecognizable, having been frightfully mangled. H. C. Cutter, who was thought to have escaped, is not to be found among the dead.

The bodies of C. A. Cole and H. C. Butler were recovered to-day. Both were carpenters. It is definitely known that the explosion was the result of an accident due to spontaneous combustion of nitro-glycerine.

KENTUCKY BLOOD

Will Tell-Look at Her Fair Daughters Coming to the Front.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.--A special to the Times from Frankfort, Ky., says: The latest and most sensational report here is that Governor Bradley wants to go at the head of the Kentucky troops to the front.

Some of the state's best young women are volunteering their services as nurses. Among the first to do so are Miss Christine Brady, daughter of the governor; Miss Alice Castleman, daughter of Col. John B. Castleman, of the first regiment.

Shoe Was All Right.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUEBENVILLE, O., April 27.--Julius Balaah, a Spaniard, died at Long Run, the mining town on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad last night, after living two days with a bullet hole through his lung. Chris Shoe, a German, who shot him, was arrested and given a hearing to-day, and held on a charge of murder. It is claimed that the men had been discussing the war, and that Shoe took part of the United States.

General Grant's Birthday.

GALENA, Ills., April 27.--Galena, the home of General U. S. Grant, to-day celebrated the seventy-seventh anniversary of the great leader's birth. Nellie Grant - Sartoris, accompanied by her daughter Vivian, represented the Grant family. Judge Emory Speer, a Confederate veteran, of Macon, Ga., was the orator of the day.

Gladstone's Condition.

LONDON, April 27.--Mr. Gladstone, it is announced from Hawarden, did not sleep very well last night, but he is resting easier to-day, and is not suffering pain.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair, but with increasing cloudiness; warmer; southerly winds, increasing in force. Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 45 3 p. m. 65 9 a. m. 52 7 p. m. 60 12 m. 44 4 a. m. 50 12 m. 64 4 a. m. 50